

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXIX, No. 9.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—GERMAN OPERA.—FRIEDL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—COMIC OPERA.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BOONDALE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A BILL IN A CHINA SHOP.—COMIC OPERA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MARRIAGE—DOG OF THE OLD STONE CROSS—HIGGINS'S HOLIDAY.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery.—THE WOMAN AND HER DOG—PETER BELL—SPECTER BRIDGEMAN.

BARON'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—FRENCH GIANTS, GIANT BOY, LILLIPUTIAN RINGS, &c. at all hours. TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 42 Broadway.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, DANCERS, BURLESQUES, &c.—UNDER THE GREAT CITY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—EXOTICIAN BOYS, DANCERS, &c.—BALLOON EXHIBITION.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET, FANTASIES, BURLESQUES, &c.—AT ALL HOURS.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 45 Broadway.—GRAND PASTIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL, 73 Broadway.—THE STENOGRAPHIC METHOD OF THE UTILITY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—COMIC OPERA AND LECTURES. From 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—EXOTICIAN BOYS, DANCERS, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Sunday, January 10, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Reports were rife in the Army of the Potomac yesterday that General Hancock, of the Second army corps, had been relieved and ordered to report at Washington, and that General Warren had been ordered from New York to resume the command of the Second corps. This was coupled with another rumor that General Meade would resign, and that General Hancock would succeed him in the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Quite a number of major generals have been to visit Washington within the past few days, a fact which gave rise there also to reports of various changes being contemplated in the army. General Meade, General Hancock, Quartermaster General Ingalls and Meigs, all arrived at the Capital yesterday. The weather continues intensely cold and no movements of the troops are reported.

The case of the Chesapeake was before the Admiralty Court at Halifax yesterday, but was not finally adjudicated upon. The Judge, however, declared that her seizure was an act of piracy, and that, in his opinion, she should be returned to her owners. The Advocate General maintained also that she should be restored. The case was adjourned to the 13th inst.

The recent attempt of General Early, with the Brigades of Lee, Walker and Rosser, under the immediate command of Fitzhugh Lee, to capture the Union garrison at Petersburg and take possession of Cumberland and New Creek, has proved a complete failure. A few wagons—thirty-five in all—of Colonel Thoburn's force, were captured by the rebels on their route from Petersburg, but they were for the most part empty. General Kelley gives a brief account of the discomfiture of the enemy, in a despatch to Governor Boreman, and our correspondents furnish very full details of the whole operation, which will be found elsewhere, together with an excellent map of the entire locality.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is perfectly safe, and the trains are running regularly. An official document of the rebels, laying down the plans of General Early in West Virginia, has fallen into the hands of our troops. It appears from this paper that General Early was to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg, and by a combination of movements attempt the capture of such Union forces as were between Martinsburg and New Creek. At the latter place General Early, having heard that we were concentrating troops at Martinsburg, and having been informed that General Averill was there with a strong cavalry force, determined to alter his plan. He therefore despatched Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Rosser to attempt the capture of the garrison at Petersburg. Rosser was to try and get into Cumberland, and capture or destroy the stores there. They both failed, because General Early could not reinforce them with artillery and supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Judge Leonard, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, has sentenced James Best, who pleaded guilty of attempting the life of a colored boy named Thomas, during the July riots, to the State prison, with hard labor, for two years, and Francis Fitzpatrick, for manslaughter of Bridget Gilroy, to the penitentiary for one year.

The United States Marshal forwarded to Washington yesterday the net proceeds of the sale of the prize steamer Kate, for distribution, amounting to \$22,289 65.

The stock market opened firm yesterday morning and continued to improve through the day, many of the shares nearly recovering their losses of the previous day. The gold was inactive, the closing quotations being 122 1/2 and 122 1/2. Money ruled more easy than on any previous day of the week, but the rate of interest remained unchanged. The European speculators which sailed yesterday took out \$1,150,000 in specie.

As usual, business was dull on Saturday, yet the same firmness on the part of holders of general merchandise was manifested. Some articles were rather lower, but, as a general thing, goods were held very firm, especially imported goods. At the Produce Exchange the business continued active, and very full prices were realized for all articles sold there. Cotton was dull. Groceries were quiet but firm. Petroleum was dull and lower. Freight was active and firm.

The Dictators of Rome and Our Own Coming Dictator.

One of the most interesting and, to the American people, most suggestive features of ancient Roman history is to be found in the terrific struggle which raged between the plebeians and patricians, convulsing the early Roman republic for over two hundred years. It is unnecessary to go into all the causes of differences and strife which existed among these hostile classes. Suffice it to say that the constant injustice and oppression of the one, and the equally steady protest and resistance of the other, culminated in the initiation of a determined struggle for the mastery, and the streets of Rome were deluged with the blood of her sons. The contest became so fierce, and the attendant expenses so enormous, that the plebeians were heavily involved in debt, and the wisest among them commenced to seek for some safe means of escape from so much evil. The patricians, or wealthier classes, frequently refused to serve in the army, throwing the burden of the fighting on the poorer of the population, who, having no other resource, were compelled to submit to the terms of their masters. The ruling powers for the time being seemed utterly incapable of restoring peace and order to the distracted community. The consular office, which bore great similarity to that of President of the United States, was more than once found insufficient to control the exigencies of the times, and on such occasions, when great danger threatened the republic, a supreme military officer, called a dictator, was appointed to enact vigorous measures for a limited period—generally for six months at a time. This was in most cases found to be an effective mode of dealing with great public crises; and, however much we may object to the Roman form of appointing their dictators, it cannot be denied that there were sound wisdom, and even much foresight, in the principle involved.

The American republic is now passing through a far more important crisis than any that ancient Rome ever saw. In two years of civil war we have done more mutual slaughter, North and South, than any other nation since history began. The largest armies have been assembled, the most astounding amount of treasure expended, and the science of naval warfare completely reversed; and yet, as Horace expresses it, "another year is now wasting away in civil wars." The fate of the republic, in fact, hangs upon the next choice of the people for the Presidential office. This is the one great question that should occupy the public mind at this juncture. In the presence of the great issues to the nation which depend upon it every other matter falls into minor consideration. As the difficulties between Octavianus and Anthony threatened the Roman world with general dissolution, engrossing the attention of all the people, so do the interests which concentrate on the coming Presidential contest transcend all others in public importance, and demand the united exercise of our national influence. The duty of the people under these circumstances is to call a vigorous, intellectual, patriotic and conservative man to the highest gift that the republic can bestow. Like the Romans, we will bring a brilliant military leader to that post, who, by his decisive acts, will bring order out of chaos and peace out of war. Is there any other man in the whole extent of the country so fit for this work as General Grant, the hero of Vicksburg and the conqueror at Chattanooga? Let the people answer this at the next election by rolling in their votes by tens of thousands for so illustrious a name. The Romans appointed their dictators. The people of America will unanimously elect their next President—a man who, although not a dictator in the Roman meaning of the word, will be a soldier and a general—the "man for the hour," dictating terms to the Southern rebels, who, while giving his attention to the enemies of his country at home and abroad, will not fail to use his high privileges for the restoration of the Union on terms that will give us a sure and a lasting peace. As for the nigger question, we feel assured that General Grant will "dictate" such terms as will settle it forever. Let all the people, then, rally to the polls for Grant.

THE BLUNDERERS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—CONGRESS TAKES A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—We are glad to notice that both in the Senate and the House of Representatives steps have been taken to unravel some of the mysteries of the Navy Department. This is a step in the right direction, and the thanks of the community are due to Mr. Senator Hale and Mr. Representative Winter Davis, and to Mr. citizen Dickerson, for the efforts making to solve the problem of the many navy failures, the navy mismanagement and navy blundering that have distinguished and disgraced the Navy Department of the United States under the present administration.

In the Senate on Friday Mr. Hale moved for the appointment of a special committee of investigation, in view, among other things, of the charges preferred by Mr. Dickerson in a speech published in the HERALD a few days ago relative to malpractice and stupidity, if not of venality, in the management of the naval affairs of the nation. Mr. Winter Davis proposes to refer the charges to the House Committee on Naval Affairs. This is not so good as a committee appointed for the special purpose, and a joint special committee of both houses would be better than all. But at any rate let us have the investigation, and let it be as searching and thorough as it possibly can be. We are fast becoming one of the greatest naval Powers on the planet. There seems to be no obstacle in the way of our future naval greatness. Immense sums of money are expended for experiments, for the construction of iron-clads of stupendous proportions, and for the introduction of steam machinery of the best description. The country does not know how far the appropriations have been faithfully expended. It does not know what has occasioned the many failures in the seagoing qualities of vessels in the national navy. It does not know what rottenness and corruption lie at the bottom of the navy contract system; nor does it know anything about the frauds that are committed, the favoritism that is shown, the imbecility that is manifested, and the Rip Van Winkleism that so prominently distinguishes that Department. A searching investigation by Congress will show up all these things if properly conducted, and the public will thus become acquainted with the shortcomings and failures of the Navy Bureau. The investigation will also be productive of incalculable good to the government in eliciting facts and sources about the results of

experiments, and also about the reasons and the remedies for past blunders. This information will be of permanent value to the government, and at the same time shed a flood of light upon matters connected with our navy which the authorities seem interested in keeping from the public gaze. Let us have the committee, or the joint committee, of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers, as soon as possible. Congress could not act promptly upon a more important measure.

Improvements and Discoveries in Artillery in England and the United States.

The Richmond correspondent of the London Times regrets that England is likely to be behind the age in the science of gunnery, and to remain stationary while other nations, and especially the United States, advance in the improvement of guns to a point of which no one dreamed a few years ago. He believes that there may be "errors in English opinion," and hopes that England will not be "bullied into a fancied security, and live in a fool's paradise, because she has lavished millions upon the Armstrong gun." In our struggle he finds a war more "pregnant with instruction to military engineers and artillerymen" than any that has ever occurred before it. "More shells," he has heard, "were discharged in the single battle of Gettysburg than were employed in all the battles that Napoleon ever fought." He believes, also, that what has been done here in siege practice and in combats with armored vessels will, upon proper comparison, belittle all that the English know upon those subjects; and he is astonished that England refuses to be taught by our practical lessons.

Such are the opinions, upon our artillery, of an Englishman who has seen its practical operation; and, in an editorial upon this subject, the Times gives the opinions of an Englishman who has stayed at home. This latter Englishman gabbles about the experiments at Shoeburyness with British guns. He says that we have no armored vessels properly, since the numerous thin plates with which our vessels are covered do not constitute an armor, and that the only armor is the five inch plate, such as English ships have. He is of opinion that we have chosen the system of several thin plates because we have no machinery to make the five inch plates. England has guns, he finds, that can pierce our iron-clad ships, such as the Keokuk was. "Certainly." With vast and English impudence this writer sets after dinner experiments in comparison with the actual experiences of war, and says that the former are the more instructive of the two. Experiments at Shoeburyness are intelligible, and he can understand them. There is such a sized gun, such a distance, so many pounds of powder, so many shots, and such a result. That is all clear enough. But the reduction of Fort Sumter is an experiment that he cannot understand at all. "English experiments, made at Shoeburyness only two or three years ago," says the correspondent, "found rifled ordnance immensely superior for sieges, because it would breach at a thousand yards, and because it was thought that that distance might be increased by two or three hundred yards. But here is an American fellow who has absolutely battered down a whole fort at four thousand yards distance. Let England look to this." And England, as represented by the Times, looks, but can't understand it. "We are also told," says the Times, "that after months of bombardment Fort Sumter still exists as impregnable as ever." Here the Times has its correspondent on the hip, since he has certainly told both stories.

And the moral of all this is, that while the Englishman who stays at home considers that England is all right on the subject of iron-clads and heavy ordnance, the Englishman who has got far enough away from England to get the mist out of his eyes, sees enough on this side the water to be frightened for his country. Some recent English experiments, made at Portsmouth, seem likely to involve the necessity of extensive changes in the construction of iron-clad vessels. These experiments were to the effect that batteries can be arranged and fired under water, and that guns so fired can be made as effective as guns fired in the air. If an application of this discovery shall render it necessary to extend the armor of vessels down to their keels, it seems doubtful whether this will not so burden the ships as to render them completely unserviceable, and thus, indeed, to lead to the ultimate relinquishment of armored vessels.

HOW THE ELECTION OF GENERAL GRANT TO THE PRESIDENCY WOULD AFFECT ENGLAND.—The aristocracy and press of England will be alarmed when they ascertain that Unyielding Successful Grant has been proposed as a candidate for the next Presidency. The parties above referred to would like to see the coming election cause anarchy and confusion throughout the North, and doubtless they anticipate as much should any partisan be called upon to rule over the destinies of the country the next four years. Should Lincoln be again nominated it is clear that dangerous passions would be aroused, as the people of the North know that he is bound to certain parties, to a certain, and in many cases an unpopular, policy. The same must be said of Chase, who would find that he had hosts of bitter enemies were he nominated for the Presidency. General McClellan would, we feel assured, meet with much hostility; and, as we wish to see nominated a candidate upon whom the people could unite, we deem General Grant the person possessing the requisite qualifications, and have proposed him as the people's candidate.

The aristocracy and leading classes of Great Britain, who have just been so startled by the quarrel between Messrs. Cobden, Bright and the Times, of London, because at this discussion a most dangerous subject to them is agitated—the division of the land—are those who so much hate and fear us, and it is their influence which has caused the marked hostility of the English press towards this government. The aristocracy of England fear the example of a successful republic, and they long for our downfall and disruption. Hopes are entertained by them that our intestine troubles may be augmented by a bitter and sanguinary contest for the next Presidency.

These aspirations will fall to the ground when it becomes known that General Grant is the candidate for that high office. He has in no way incurred the enmity of parties. He has, on the contrary, won the esteem and confidence of the people by his magnificent victories, and upon his military skill and determination of purpose do we depend for a speedy peace. That he would make a most capable President

the majority of the people believe now, and they will prove this by the unanimity with which they will vote for General Grant. It will be a blow to the enemies of the Union when this brave and determined man shall have become its President. They will appreciate that from that moment the glory and power of this government shall increase in like ratio with the decrease of the rotten monarchies of Europe. We shall then witness no more evidences of the ill will and hatred of England or France. Both of these governments fully understand that General Grant will not tamely submit to insult. He has a way of "moving at once against his enemies," and a wholesome fear of this tendency will cause a cessation of the hostility of the Western Powers of Europe. The United States, with Grant as President, will be feared and respected.

THE INJUSTICE AND INEQUALITY OF CERTAIN INTERNAL TAXES.—We have received numerous communications complaining of the injustice and inequality of some of the excise duties levied and proposed to be levied on material used in the manufacture of certain articles for home consumption—articles of usefulness as well as ornament, of necessity as well as luxury. The field covered by our correspondents is a large one, and we cannot spare the space to enter upon it for the purpose of discussing the merits of each individual case of alleged injustice. We will therefore confine our remarks to the illustration of a few of the incongruities of the excise duties act, as now administered, and as proposed to be amended by the recent Congress of United States Assessors at Cleveland, Ohio. The chief objection, we find, is in placing a heavy tax upon material from which articles are manufactured by our own mechanics, or workers in fancy articles—the latter class being mostly composed of women and girls. The increased taxes on iron in the rough, on rolled copper, copper ingots, pigs and bars, spelter and smelted copper, from which innumerable articles are manufactured by our diligent and experienced craftsmen, seem unfair, when the heavy tax levied upon the manufactured article is considered. It is the same with rough leather, patent, enamelled or japanned leather, and the skins and hides from which a great variety of articles are produced, all of which pay a heavy tax, first on the back of the live animal, then on the slaughtered animal, then in its different stages of tanning, currying and finishing, and finally in the numerous and fantastic shapes it takes, from furnishing an ornament to the toe of a lady's slipper to the top of a fashionably made buggy. Government contractors, too, have already seized the opportunity to turn the proposed increase of the tax on leather to their own account. One house in Newark, N. J., has a contract for supplying the government with some seventy thousand sets of cavalry equipments, and the pay to workmen, or rather to workwomen—for the work referred to is mostly executed by the latter class—has been reduced exactly fifty per cent from what it was two months ago. This is the working of braids on sword belts, &c.; and the advanced cost of the raw material, aided, probably, by reduced compensation paid by the government to the contractors, is made the plea of making this wholesale reduction in the wages of a most industrious and destitute class of people. In cases like this who pays the increased tax, the government contractor or the poor working woman?

Who can tell how many shapes alcohol takes after it is distilled and rectified? From the delicate tint and exquisite limning of a superb painting to the light which is shed from alabaster lamps upon gay assemblages of "fair women and brave men," from the myriads of chemical transformations it undergoes in the hands of our scientific savants to the choice and intoxicating odors manufactured through its agency by the skill and ingenuity of our perfumers; from the palettes of artists to the palates of gourmands and connoisseurs in fine wines, alcohol has always commanded a most important and interesting share in the business and wants of life. By taxing alcohol, as proposed, you increase the cost of a manufactured article—of perfume, for instance—so as to enable the foreign manufacturer to come into our market, compete with our American manufacturers, and finally encompass the destruction of the home article, and perhaps the ruin of the home manufacturer. We do not understand that our correspondents under this head complain of the proposed tax; but they do hope, and we think justly, that Congress will so increase the duty on foreign perfumery as to enable the American manufacturer to compete with the foreigner in our own market. If a high tax is to be placed on the raw article of alcohol, let it be put on in such a shape as will reach sellers and consumers who use the stuff as a beverage after it is manufactured into poisonous liquors and sold in the shape of fashionable drinks. The tax on unmanufactured tobacco will have a similar effect in causing the foreign article to enter our home market and come into killing competition with our home manufacturers. And so with many other articles, the bearings of all of which should command the attention of Congress—a body that should be enabled to act as intelligently upon the important interests involved as circumstances may admit.

TAKE CARE OF THE SOLDIERS.—Now is the time for the government to take care of the soldiers. Give them good clothes, shoes and tents. Our days and nights are cold, and picket duty is hard to perform. The new recruits, too, are not yet hardened to service, and should not be frozen to death. If they die, they desire to do so fighting, and not freezing, for their country. We learn that many of the troops encamped near Fort Hamilton are compelled to sleep under shelter tents. Jack Frost pays no respect to soldiers under such a covering. Will the War Department look to this, and see that our gallant soldiers are properly and comfortably cared for.

Police Intelligence.

RUMORARY AND EXTENSIVE LARCENY.—A most daring and successful burglary was committed at No. 60 West street on Thursday night. A gang of burglars, by means of false keys, gained access to the apartments of Mrs. Rachel Newell, and, while she was asleep in a room, seized and carried off a small safe, containing a \$1,000 fifty-two cent bond, \$200 in cash, a bank book showing a balance of \$100 in favor of Mrs. Newell in the Chambers Street Savings Bank, a diamond pin worth \$200 and a \$20 diamond ring. The thieves took the safe into the street, tossed it into a wagon provided for the purpose, and drove away without being noticed, or even exciting suspicion. The house and wagon, which had been about a week, were found some distance from the scene of the burglary. Captain Jordan, of the Sixth precinct, is using every effort in his power to arrest the burglars, of whom one has yet been obtained. Mrs. Newell's husband is absent from home, he being a sailor in the navy.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at half-past three P. M., Francis Hall, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Minges read a part of the 119th Psalm and offered prayer.

Three new auxiliaries were recognized; two in Nebraska and one in New York.

Interesting communications were received from Rev. Levi Thorne, of North Carolina, returning thanks for a large grant of books to that State. From Rev. Anne Fiering, Monrovia, in regard to Bible work in Liberia, and requesting books. From Rev. Wm. Goodell, Buenos Ayres, with favorable accounts of opening of Bible distribution and in regard to appointing distributors. From Rev. D. Vrooman, Canton, and Rev. S. L. Baldwin, Poughkeepsie, in regard to an agency in China, the latter sending interesting accounts and statistics as to the number of books printed, distributed or on hand. Rev. Jacob Chambers, Natick, Mass., relating further progress in his Bible tour. From Rev. L. F. Hastings, Jaffa, Ceylon, in regard to distribution and sending the journal of Mr. Backus, the collector. From Rev. H. Ballentine, secretary of the Marquette Mission, asking permission and funds to print the Marquette Testament with reference to the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Secretary of the American Board, in relation to the same subject, from Rev. G. B. Bliss, Constantinople, stating improved condition of his health, with an account of a recent Bible tour, and other things relative to his agency.

Grants of books were made to a very large amount, in various languages, to agents, chaplains in the army, to the National Freedmen's Association, American Missionary Association, Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the American States, American Friend Society, to the American Christian Commission, to the Evangelical Society of Paris, for distribution in Spain; to auxiliary societies, for distribution at Buenos Ayres, with numerous smaller grants, including six volumes in raised letters for the blind. The entire number of volumes—Bibles, Testaments, and tracts—amounted to twenty-two thousand nine hundred and ten. They were in various languages—English, French, German, Spanish and Italian.

The printing in India of the Marathi Testament, with reference, was authorized, and the appointment of a collector in Buenos Ayres. An agent was appointed for Colorado and New Mexico.

The Rev. Mr. Minges addressed the Board in a very forcible and satisfactory manner, on the work of Bible distribution in the army.

From PHILADELPHIA in 1863.—The whole number of Bibles in Philadelphia last year was 332. The estimated loss in 1863 was \$200,000. Insurance \$200,000.

Religious Intelligence.

SERMONS TO-DAY.

The fifth sermon in the series making Christ the poth of union for all souls will be preached by the Rev. H. H. Smith, D.D., of the Union Theological Seminary, in the Free Will Baptist church, in Twenty-eighth street, just west of Broadway, at half-past seven o'clock.

The Rev. Edward B. Bell, D.D., will preach in the Fifth Street Presbyterian church, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, at half-past ten and half-past seven o'clock. Subject of morning sermon—"Doth Not Even Nature Itself Teach You?" Subject for the evening announced in the morning.

There will be preaching at Trinitarian Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock, by Julius Stevens, pastor. There will be a social meeting at two o'clock.

At St. John's Independent Methodist church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, the Rev. Frederick Jones will preach at half-past ten o'clock, and the Rev. Rowland H. Bourne at half-past seven o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible class at half-past two o'clock.

The Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, at half-past ten and half-past seven o'clock.

At St. Ann's church, Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue. Services at a quarter of eight, half-past ten, three and half-past seven o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. The Rev. Isaac H. Kittle, D.D., will preach in the evening.

The Rev. J. R. W. Sloane will discuss the question "Shall We Amend the Constitution?" in its moral and religious aspects, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian church, West Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

At the South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the Rev. Alex. R. Thoburn, pastor of the Twenty-first street Reformed Dutch church, will preach the second of the series of practical sermons, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"Faith."

The Rev. S. H. Cox, D.D., will preach in the North Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, at half-past ten o'clock. The Rev. Thomas Hastings will preach at half-past seven o'clock.

The fourth of the course of sermons on the Liturgy will be preached by the Rev. William Stevens Perry, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"The Collects, the Prayers and the Book of Common Prayer."

The Rev. C. C. Coes, pastor of the Christian Alliance, will preach to strangers, young men and families in Hope chapel, Broadway, this morning and evening, on "Mistakes in Life." Children's meeting for singing and addresses at three o'clock.

The Rev. Chauncey D. Murray will preach in Westminster church, Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, at half-past ten and three o'clock.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn will lecture to young men and strangers, at half-past seven o'clock, in Irving Hall.

The Rev. F. W. Graves will repeat his discourse entitled "A Question Often Asked, but Seldom Answered," this evening, in the Market street church, near East Broadway.

The Rev. W. Mowbray, rector of St. James' church, Greenview, Ten, will preach this evening in the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place. Services at half-past ten, half-past three and half-past seven o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Dowling will preach his fourteenth annual sermon to the young at Boreas Baptist church, Bedford street, this evening.

At the Blocker street Universalist church the last of the current series of lectures will be given by the Rev. Moses Ballou this evening. Subject—"The Claims of Universalism on Those Who Sympathize in its Conclusions."

The next sermon upon the ethics of the Bible—"O, Babylon, the Doomed City"—will be preached this evening in the Light street church, corner of Light and Varick streets, St. John's park, by the Rev. I. S. Kallio, who will also preach in the morning at half-past ten o'clock.

At the Central Presbyterian church, Broome street, two blocks east of Broadway, preaching by the Rev. James R. Dunn, at half-past ten and half-past seven o'clock. Evening subject—"Jesus and his Silver Mine," being the next in the series on "Pilgrim's Progress."

Dr. P. B. Randolph will speak concerning "Pre-Adamite Man," "Where Cain got his Wife," "Whether Adam was the Original Man," "Is the Negro an Admite?" at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, at half-past seven o'clock.

At the French Episcopal church du St. Esprit, West Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue, morning services in French, by Rev. Dr. Verren; evening services in English, by Rev. J. Campbell White, D.D., at half-past seven o'clock.

At the Athenaeum church, the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith minister, services at half-past ten o'clock, on "Superstition of Catholics;" service at half-past seven o'clock, on "John Calvin and the Great Revival—Did Calvin burn Servetus?" Sunday school concert at three o'clock.

At the Twentieth street Universalist church, near Seventh avenue, the Rev. E. O. Brooks will preach at a quarter to eleven and half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"He that believeth not shall be damned."

The Rev. Thos. S. Hastings will preach at the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, at three o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

"The Message and Policy of Governor Seymour" will be the subject of discussion at the People's Meeting, at 157 Bowery, to commence at three o'clock. Speaking on other subjects from two to three o'clock.

There will be a meeting of the Commonwealth, or Church of the New Dispensation, at half-past ten and seven o'clock, at the hall 325 Broadway, southwest corner of Thirtieth street, up stairs.

The New York Progressive Forum meets at three o'clock, in the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. Subject—"Are there any Special Privileges?"

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will speak in Clinton Hall, Astor place, at three and at half-past seven o'clock. Subject for the evening selected by the audience. Discussion after the lecture.

In the Christian chapel, Seventeenth street, a few doors west of Sixth avenue, preaching this morning at half-past ten and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock, by the Rev. A. N. Gilbert, formerly of Kentucky. Subject, morning—"The Ineffable Name." Evening—"The Wonderful Conquest."

Rev. J. J. Sawyer will preach in the Universalist mission room, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-second street, this afternoon at three o'clock.

At All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church, corner of Henry and Seamen streets, services will be held to-day at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. The rector, the Rev. S. J. Cornell, will preach. Seats for all.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at half-past three P. M., Francis Hall, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Minges read a part of the 119th Psalm and offered prayer.

Three new auxiliaries were recognized; two in Nebraska and one in New York.

Interesting communications were received from Rev. Levi Thorne, of North Carolina, returning thanks for a large grant of books to that State. From Rev. Anne Fiering, Monrovia, in regard to Bible work in Liberia, and requesting books. From Rev. Wm. Goodell, Buenos Ayres, with favorable accounts of opening of Bible distribution and in regard to appointing distributors. From Rev. D. Vrooman, Canton, and Rev. S. L. Baldwin, Poughkeepsie, in regard to an agency in China, the latter sending interesting accounts and statistics as to the number of books printed, distributed or on hand. Rev. Jacob Chambers, Natick, Mass., relating further progress in his Bible tour. From Rev. L. F. Hastings, Jaffa, Ceylon, in regard to distribution and sending the journal of Mr. Backus, the collector. From Rev. H. Ballentine, secretary of the Marquette Mission, asking permission and funds to print the Marquette Testament with reference to the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Secretary of the American Board, in relation to the same subject, from Rev. G. B. Bliss, Constantinople, stating improved condition of his health, with an account of a recent Bible tour, and other things relative to his agency.

Grants of books were made to a very large amount, in various languages, to agents, chaplains in the army, to the National Freedmen's Association, American Missionary Association, Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the American States, American Friend Society, to the American Christian Commission, to the Evangelical Society of Paris, for distribution in Spain; to auxiliary societies, for distribution at Buenos Ayres, with numerous smaller grants, including six volumes in raised letters for the blind. The entire number of volumes—Bibles, Testaments, and tracts—amounted to twenty-two thousand nine hundred and ten. They were in various languages—English, French, German, Spanish and Italian.

The printing in India of the Marathi Testament, with reference, was authorized, and the appointment of a collector in Buenos Ayres. An agent was appointed for Colorado and New Mexico.

The Rev. Mr. Minges addressed the Board in a very forcible and satisfactory manner, on the work of Bible distribution in the army.

From PHILADELPHIA in 1863.—The whole number of Bibles in Philadelphia last year was 332. The estimated loss in 1863 was \$200,000. Insurance \$200,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1864.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Gold is rapidly rising and is now at its highest point in the market. The cause of this is the depreciation of the currency. The gold certificates are depressed, owing to the fact that the public are not so much inclined to hold them as they were some time ago. The fact is that the currency is rapidly growing less. It is considered that no more than twenty cents will be